EARLY DAYS

"Gov. Yates: In reply to yours of the 2d, I am again obliged, at the solar made every effort to have it relicitation of Gen. Scott, to decline actained, without success. Many of the ceptance of cavalry. Adj't-Gen. Thomas members joined another independent is clear in his opinion that they cannot organization, known afterward as the be of service adequate to the expense incurred in accepting them. (Signed) Simon Cameron, Secretary of War."

This did not daunt the placky Illinoisans. They simply renewed their efforts, and on the 21st day of June, 1861, the General Government decided to accept one regiment of cavalry from Illinois, and it was at once mustered in, nois Volunteer Cavalry.

Need of Cavalry Around Washington.

About this time the Confederates in Maryland were most active in their demonstrations against Washington, and other points, and the feeling of suspense throughout the North was intense. All of the more populous cities were strenuous in their efforts to induce the General Government to accept bodies of cavalry recruited within their in refusing. A remarkable document now on file in the War Department demonstrates this determination. Early in May it became evident that a decided movement on the part of those in sympathy with the Confederacy was about to take place, and the center of this activity appeared to be Annapolis. Positive orders were issued from Washing-ten, which were repeated almost daily, to keep all roads open for military purnapolis Junction. To do this work some cavalry was called for, and in response to the requisition, Lieut.-Col. Schuyler Hamilton, who was Gen. Scott's Military Secretary, responded as follows:

"May 11, '61. "It has been represented that there are Quartermasters' horses at Annapolis, or others available for such services (patrol is meant), also saddles and bridles sufficient to mount 50 men; it has been suggested that if 50 mounted has been suggested that if 50 mounted instrumentality of Governor Tod. This men could be posted at Millersville, half order authorized Col. Josiah Harlan to way from Annapolis to Junction; a guard of infantry at Annapolis depot; a guard at Beltsville, also of infantry, you could be able, by causing mounted patrols, say, of 10 men each, passing from Millersville to Annapolis, and from Millersville to Annapolis Junction, to secure the police of the road, especially and the project was abandoned. The as it has to be passed over by working troops had been recruited, however, parties after each heavy train, to repair

"Gen. Scott does not desire horses to be purchased for this service, but if not already at Annapolis, horses may be ex- of the regiment was recruited in Pennpected to arrive from day to day; or the sylvania. It was afterward mustered men attached to the 6th and 8th N. Y. Batteries might be detailed for this not until October, 1861.

ernment was the transportation of the the field, and the constant efforts made troops to the scene of military activity. by the Governors of loyal States to fur-

The danger of the situation at this point is made clearly apparent by a communication from Gen. Butler to

with much credit, both officers and make excellent use of them.' men." This troop took part in the en-

mentioned under the command of Capt. of future operations in this Depart-Owen; but his appeals were in vain; ment." Owen's company was required to perincluding all that territory adjacent to which point repeated attempts to cross ates. They also patrolled the neighborother places north of the City of Washington, and between there and the Re-

The four companies of cavalry sta-

had not yet been moved. Ohio Horsemen

When the first call for troops was belonging to that arm of the service. made, Illinois was not the only State which tendered cavalry to the General Government. Governor Tod, of Ohio, in calling for volunteers, asked for cavfrom Washington to Governor Tod that gesting the localities where they were cavalry organizations would not be re- raised. ceived by the General Government. But After the battle at Big Bethel, Va. the far-seeing and patriotic Governor June 10, 1861, Gen. Butler, who had replied that if the Government of the made repeated calls upon the War De-United States did not need them, the partment for cavalry, authorized Jud-State of Ohio would assume control, as son Kilpatrick, then a Lieutenant in they needed them for the protection of the 5th N. Y., who had been wounded their own borders, and he at once di- in that engagement, to proceed to New rected the recruiting of several cavalry York and recruit a squadron of cavalry, companies as independent commands. for duty in Butler's Department. The Capt. Burdsall's company was the first authorization was approved by the Secto fill its ranks, and a requisition was retary of War, and soon thereafter two made upon the General Government for companies (A and B) were recruited in equipments, which was denied. The attitude of the Government was explained to the company when a member, who at that time occupied the position of private, stepped from the ranks and in a modest manner told the officers that his own expense. The name of this patriot is dear not only to his native state, but to his country. Minor Milli
Mills design the design and B) were recruited in the equipments, which was denied. The attitude of the Government was explained to renew my subscription. Impossible to renew my subscription. Impo

months of service it was almost constantly in the saddle, scouting, picket-OF CAVALRY. ing, guarding, and during its term had a number of severe skirmishes, some of ing, guarding, and during its term had them hand-to-hand conflicts, with the the following telegram was sent from enemy. At the expiration of the three months for which it had been mustered. Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. McClel-1st Ohio Cav.

Minor Milliken was afterward distinguished on many bloody fields. He was Colonel of the 1st Ohio Cav., which regiment, under his leadership, had an illustrious career. At the battle of Stone River, seeing that our troops were giving way, he sent word to the commandand known as the 1st Regiment of Illi- ing officer that he would charge with his troop into the advancing column of the enemy, but would look to him for support. He called upon his men, less than 350, to follow him, gave the order to charge, and struck the advancing army an unexpected blow, driving them | from his front. Receiving no reinforcements, and seeing that the enemy was forming in his rear, he turned and attempted to cut his way out, and there laid down his life. Whitelaw Reid, who borders, but the Government persisted was his schoolmate and friend, says of Col. Milliken: "Justice never lost a more faithful champion, nor his country a more promising genius or heroic son. Fame, on her list of favored ones has few younger, and no brighter names."

Another independent cavalry company was recruited in Cincinnati at this time, by Capt. Philip Pfau, which was sent into West Virginia early in May, reporting to Gen. McClellan, This composes, especially the road from An- lany had experiences similar to those being marked by energy and success. At the expiration of three months, notwithstanding the remonstrances made, was mustered out of service. One Regiment From Five States.

> Upon the representations of the Governors of Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, the General Government consented to receive one regiment of cavalry, and an order to recruit it was issued by the Secretary of War, mainly through the raise an independent regiment of cavalry, the intention being to recruit one company from each of 12 States. Shortly after the order had been issued and the recruiting commenced, the War Department decided that they had no authority to raise troops in this manner, and determined to continue their organization A Company was from Iowa; It and F from New York; I from New Jersey; M from Ohio, and the balance into service as the 11th Pa. Cav., but

When the Governor of Ohio secured This extraordinary communication, at the order authorizing the formation of a time when each moment was tense this regiment of cavalry, the Governor with expectancy, lest Washington should of Pennsylvania determined to accombe seized, is one of the most remarkable plish the same thing; and authority was documents associated with the early granted to Col. Wm. H. Young to redays of the rebellion, being no less than cruit a regiment of cavalry to be known a proposition to take both men and as "Young's Light Kentucky Cavalry." horses away from their batteries, when A number of men were enrolled, and there was reason to believe that they an attempt made to perfect an organmight be called into action at any mo- ization, after the Government had dement, for the purpose of doing mounted cided that it could not accept cavalry patrol duty, in order that the Govern- regiments in which there were compament might save the cost of 50 horses, nies from different States. The men Surely this evinces a failure to grasp maintained their company organizathe situation as it then existed; and it tions, however, and eventually were was at this time that cavalry was being urustered into service in the Autumn of urged upon the Government by the sevmounted and equipped at their own expense, so that the only cost to the Gov- for cavalry by the commanders then in

nish these troops, the Government steadily persisted in declining them.

McClellan Wanted Cavalry.

On the 1st of June, 1861, Gen. Mc-Gen. Scott, dated May 6, 1861. The Clellan, then in charge of the Departtroops with Butler were then camping ment of the Ohio, wrote to Col. Townnot far from the residence of Gen. Car- send Assistant Adjutant-General, that roll, who was bitterly hostile to the he would like some cavalry as soon as United States Government. It was he possible, calling attention to the fact who ordered out the militia to oppose that there were two independent the passage of the United States troops companies then organized in In-on their way from Baltimore to Wash-diana, two in Ohio, and two in Patrick, and became the nucleus of a signed April 24, 1863, and was suc-regiment first called Mounted Rifles, ceeded by Americus V. Rice, who was Gen. Butler said in his com- Illinois, under State laws, and urmunication: "Two companies of cav- gently requested that they be sent forthalry alone have responded to the call with into West Virginia, where they (Carroll's) from this vicinity. They were so much needed. His appeal, how-were commanded by Capt. Wm H. Dor-ever, was not effectual. His next effort uncomfortable at the War Department sey and Capt. George W. Gaither, both was equally unavailing. At this time, in many ways, but in more than one he violent rebels, who have more than June 11, 1861, he asked to have the six was justified by the situation. On the once put themselves in hostile attitude companies of the 1st U. S. Cav., then at 19th of June, '61, after the unfortunate to the United States Government. They Fort Leavenworth, sent to him, stating occurrence at Big Bethel, he wrote a have conducted themselves with great that his movements were hampered beviolence, and in fact are now in arms cause he had no cavalry or scouts. On Fort Monroe, as follows: against the Nation, although nominally the 4th of June, 1861, Maj. Fitzjohn holding commissions from the Governor Porter, reporting to Col. Townsend tion to the fact that I have great need These very troops, in connection with companies of cavalry, for the reason videts A company or two would be of infantry raised thereabout, were to be that "squadrons of the enemy's cavalry great service. I have as yet received used in the assault upon Annapolis then roam the Virginia shore, oppressing the people and drafting them into their own the harnesses and guns, and could pro-There was no lack of opportunity to service." Again, on the 11th of June, vide the men if I had the horses. I secure cavalry for the defense of Wash- | Gen. McClellan reported to Col. Townmuster-in was an independent company erly by the want of transportation and recruited under Pennsylvania State cavalry. The first defect is by this time laws, and mustered in May 13, 1861, removed, and I am trying to secure the for three months. It numbered 77 men second by inducing the Governor of all told. They were known as the Mc- Ohio to raise State cavalry. I know Mullen Rangers, and after muster were the stender force of Regulars on hand, sent to West Virginia, where they did and dislike asking for them, but if I good service, the muster-out order stat- could have the six companies of 1st ing that "they had performed their duty Cay, now at Fort Leavenworth, I could

In his account of the capture of Phigagement on July 2, 1861, at Martins- Hppi, June 3, 1861, Gen. McClellan reburg, with the Philadelphia City Troop, ported to Lieut.-Gen. Scott: "Had the both organizations being spoken of in attack been supported by a few compathe highest terms by the commanding nies of cavalry, it is possible that many of the enemy would have been captured guarding the Potomac there were con- able troops of that description in my tinual calls for cavalry to act as videts Department, I would very respectfully and scouts. Gen. Chas. P. Stone, who urge upon the consideration of the Gen- subject and give us prompt aid.' then had command in and about Wash- eral commanding the importance of a ington, endeavored to secure other cav- mounted force (Regular cavalry if they alry organizations, besides that already can be furnished), to insure the success

On the 29th of May, 1861, Fitz John form patrol duty from the Point of Porter reported from Philadelphia to Rocks to Alexandria, about 30 miles, Gen. Keim at Chambersburg that a colcommand of Col. George H. Thomas; Carlisle, will arrive from Chambersburg hood of Tennallytown, Rockville and Friday," and a subsequent communication, dated June 1, reported the four companies of Regulars from Carlisle, one volunteer company from Chambersburg, showing that the cavtioned at Carlisle under Maj. Thomas alry companies which were at Carlisle April remained there until the 29th of May, notwithstanding the most urgent and repeated calls made for troops

During this period what was the enemy doing? A report made by Francis alry. Among the first to recruit for this H. Smith, of the Virginia troops, dated of the service was Capt. Wm. H. June, 1861, states that there were then Burdsall, of Cincirnati. When the au- in Virginia 3,350 well-armed cavalry in thorities at Washington learned that that State. They were independent orsome independent companies were be- ganizations, not yet formed into regiing recruited in Ohio, notice was sent ments, most of them having names sug-

at his own expense. The name of this patriot is dear not only to his native State, but to his country. Minor Milliken was the man who furnished the equipment for this troop. Its organization was hardly completed when it was ordered by the General Government to West Virginia, and was known as formation that "Two companies of cav-

A short history of a Notable Regiment will appear each week.

A Fighting Regiment.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

SIXTEENTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY.

Force's Brigade - Leggett's Division - Seventeenth Corps.

Companies,	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total	Enrollment.
Field and Staff				1	1	2	15
Company A	2	16	18	1	25	26	208
В		14	14		19	19	175
C	1	12		1	26	27	220
D	1	7	8		14	14	149
E		23	23		39	39	241
F	I	13	14	1	21	22	166
G		13	13		22	22	217
Н		15	15		26	26	178
I	1	14	15		28	28	203
K		14	14		27	. 27	172
Totals	6	141	147	1	248	252	1,944

Total of killed and wounded, 466; captured and missing 45.

BATTLES.		K	. & M.W.
Shiloh, Tenn		• • • •	79
Corinth, Miss			14
Goodrich, La. (Foraging)			I
Guerrillas, Miss			1
Jackson, Tenn		• • • •	1
	1 12	25 (21)	2 2 SULE

(1) COL. BENJAMIN ALLEN.

BATTLES. K. & 1	M.W.
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga	3
Battle of Atlanta, Ga	43
Lovejoy's Station, Ga	2
Siege of Atlanta, Ga	3

(2) Col. CASSIUS FAIRCHILD; Byt. Brig.-GEN

Present, also, at Siege of Corinth; Lumpkin's Mills, Miss; March to the Sea; The Carolinas; Brush Mountain, Ga.; Nickajack Creek, Ga.; Jonesboro, Ga.; Siege of Savannah; Pocotaligo, S. C.; Salkahatchie, S. C.; Orangeburg, S. C.; Columbia, S. C.; Bentonville, N. C.

Notes.—Organized at Madison, Wis., and mustered into the United States service on January 31, 1862. After a few weeks of drill and discipline it left the State March 13, proceeding to St. Louis, and thence to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., where General Grant's Army was then encamped. It was assigned to Peabody's (1st) Brigade, Prentiss's (6th) Division, Army of the Tennessee, and was engaged soon after its arrival in the great battle of Shiloh. On the morning of that battle, April 6th, the pickets of the Sixteenth Wisconsin received the first fire of the enemy; the regiment was hotly engaged soon after, its losses at Shiloh amounting to 40 killed, 183 wounded, and 26 missing; total, 254. At the battle of Corinth, the Sixth Division was commended by General McKean for its efficiency; the regiment took an active and meritorious part in the fighting, losing there 7 killed, 28 wounded, and 10 missing. In November, 1862, the regiment was consolidated into a battalion of five companies, - A, C, E, G and I. The year 1863 was spent in Louisiana and Mississippi, encamped at various points, on duty with the Seventeenth Corps. During the spring and summer of 1863 the regiment was stationed near Lake Providence, La., proceeding in August to Vicksburg, in which vicinity it was encamped until the spring of 1864. In March, 1864, four new companies joined the regiment; the old battalion reënlisted, and in November, 1864, another new company joined, making ten companies again. On June 8, 1864, the regiment joined Sherman's Army at Ackworth, Ga., the army being then engaged on the Atlanta campaign. The Sixteenth was then in the First Brigade (Force's), Third Division (Leggett's,) Seventeenth Corps. It was prominently engaged at Atlanta, July 22, losing 25 killed 83 wounded, and 11 missing. The regiment marched with Sherman to the Sea and through the Carolinas.

ferred to were those recruited by Kilafterwards the Harris Light Cavalry.

Butler Wanted Cavalry. "I desire to call Gen. Scott's attenfrom Chambersburg, requested some of mounted men for outpost service and

to horses for my light battery. I have was reduced to the necessity of sending from my camp; that being the only Fork, Ohio. horse not on duty away from the forts, were my own personal property. If the exigencies of the service will per- 1851. ter. I have the honor to be, etc." Gen. N. P. Banks wrote from Balti-

"We need a corps of cavalry to sup-(To be continued.)

Col. Harvey Hogg. Comrade William M. Baldwin, Co. K. 2d Ill. Cav., has contributed to the the Great Falls of the Potomac, at Chambersburg to Hagerstown under Colonel of the 2d Ill. Cav. This has now the river were made by the Confeder- "Col. Thomas, with his cavalry from is an interesting contribution to history. Harvey Hogg was born in Tennessee and educated there. In 1855 he married and removed to Bloomington, III., where he entered upon the practice of the law and made rapid progress toward the front in his profession. He left Tennessee because he was opposed to slavery and could not condone the sin. He was so earnest in this that when he graduated he made an abolition speech, much to the rage of the faculty. He was an earnest, able speakmade such an impression upon Gov. brave, indefatigable officer, a fine dishe made a gallant charge which terminated the stubborn fight by driving the ployment and keeping them at work rebels from the field. While he was was highly commended by Gen. Howard trying to kill Col. McCullough, who and the President. He was afterwards commanded the enemy's cavalry, three assigned to Georgia, and mustered out of the latter's men shot Hogg dead. of the latter's men shot Hogg dead.

The 57th Ohio.

Editor National Tribune: I send \$1

Feb. 9, 1862, to serve three years. On longed to Baird's Division of the Four-I must request that the General-in-Chief the expiration of its term of service the teenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, to me from Washington; there is noth- mustered out and the remainder reing here but Hall's carbines, and they tained in service until Aug. 14, 1865. Editor National Tribune. are without slings." The companies re- when it was mustered out. The first Colonel was William Mungen, who repromoted to Brigadier-General. Lieut .- please publish an account of the 29th Col. Samuel R. Mott was in command of the regiment when it was mustered out. It belonged to Blair's Division of in the Counties of Dodge, Jefferson, and 238 died of disease, accidents, etc .--Editor National Tribune.

GEN. TILLSON.

Editor National Tribune: Would you

endeavor to convey orders nine miles ginning of the war.-F. M. Folder, Sand Gen. Davis Tillson was born in Maine,

mit, it will be of great advantage that raised the 2d Me. Battery, which was I should receive more aid in this mat- kept in the State for some time, owing to our troubled relations with England growing out of the Trent affair. In in January, 1865, and Bradford Hanmore to the Secretary of War, June 16, April. 1862, he took his battery to cock was Lieutenant-Colonel when the also of the 3d Me. Battery, with which 1865. It lost 77 killed in battle and press the contraband trade on the back he guarded a pontoon bridge to Fred- 245 died of disease, in prison, etc.—Edroads going southward. We have not ericksburg. May 22, 1862, he was made itor National Tribune. now a mounted orderly by whom to Major of Artillery and assigned as Chief send a message, even to the city; some of Artillery for Ricketts's Division. He From the headquarters of the troops or cut to pieces. As I have no avail- assistance of this kind is indispensable, took part in the battle of Cedar Moun-The infantry can well command the tain, and then became a member of the tailroads. I beg you to think of this staff of Gen. McDowell as Chief of Ar- the greatest of pleasure in the issue tillery. After the Second Bull Run of July 6, 1905, the resolution adopted campaign he was promoted to Lieuten- by Curtis Post, 9, Department of Arant-Colonel of Artillery and made In- kansas, G.A.R., located at Siloam spector of Artillery for the defense of Springs, concerning the prohibition Washington. March 27, 1863, he was of displaying of all Confederate flags in promoted to Brigadier-General and ordered to report to Gen. Burnside in transactions of the McLean County Cincinnati, where he became Chief of Historical Society a very interesting Artillery, and put the defenses of Cinumn of infantry would march from sketch of Harvey Hogg, Lieutenant- cinnati and the works on the Louisville & Nashville R. R. in good shape, and been published in pamphlet form, and organizing in the meanwhile two regiments of heavy artillery. He became Chief of Artillery to Gen. Foster, and superintended the defenses in East Tennessee until he was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Twenty-third Corps. He was highly complimented for the skill and economy of his work in providing for the defenses of important places in East l'ennessee. He also organized the 1st U. S. H. A. and the 3d N. C., which latter regiment, under Col. George W. Kirk, rendered unusually good service er, and the people of McLean County in North Carolina. In the beginning of sent him to the Legislature, where he 1865 Gen. Thomas assigned Gen. Tillson to the command of the Fourth Di-Yates as to receive from him a commis- vision, which he led into North Carosion as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d lina, but his progress was interrupted Ill. Cav. He proved to be a zealous, by the surrender of Gen. Joe Johnston. After the war he was detailed for duty ciplinarian, and very enterprising. At in the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees the head of 200 men he was the first to and Abandoned Lands, and placed in enter Columbus, the much-boasted charge of the District of West Tennes-Gibraltar of the West, and raised the see, with headquarters at Memphis. He flag to notify the gunboats that the stronghold was evacuated. At Bolivar for some 16,500 negroes, but his vigor and wisdom in putting them to em-

tional Tribune. The 18th Ky.

patriot is dear not only to his native fitted at Peters-State, but to his country. Minor Milli-ken was the man who furnished the equipment for this troop. Its organization was hardly completed when it was ordered by the General Government to West Virginia, and was known as Burdsall's Cavalry." During its three man who furnished the State-at-iarge from Sept. 2, 1861, to serve three years, and was libut and Cynthiana, Feb. 8, Clonel of the battalion, and Capt. Colonel of the battalion, and Capt. Colonel of the battalion, and Capt. Can you give me a short history of the old Bloody 57th Ohio, First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Corps, commanded by John A. Logan?—A. Beard, Captain at the time the regiment was mustered out. It belonged to Ayres's land was Lieutenant-Colonel was Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the regiment when alry have arrived at Baltimore; both are State-at-iarge from Sept. 2, 1861, to serve three years, and was mustered out Villam. Capt. Colonel of the battalion, and Capt. Colonel of the battalion, and Capt. Colonel of the battalion, and Capt. Colonel of the battalion of Colonel of the battalion, and Capt. Colonel of the battalion, and Capt. Colonel of the battalion of Colonel of the battalion of Capt. Captain at the surgicular of the old Bloody 57th Ohio, First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Corps, commanded by John A. Logan?—A. Beard, Colonel of the battalion, and Capt. Colonel of the set was filled at Peters-Colonel was William A. Warner, who was discharged Dec. 18, 1862, to serve three years, and was lieu, and was killed at Peters-Colonel was William A. Warner, who was discharged Dec. 18, 1863. John J. Captain at the time and Capt. The old Bloody 57th Ohio, First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Corps, commanded by John A. Logan?—A. Beard, Capt. Captain at the time and Capt. The old Bloody 57th Ohio, First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Corps, and was Lieutenant-Colonel was United A. Warner, who was discharged Dec. 18, 1862, to serve that the colonel of the second of the se

will order sabers and pistols to be sent original members, except veterans, were and lost 90 men killed in battle and 153 who died of disease, in prison, etc.-

The 29th Wis. Editor National Tribune: Will you

the Fifteenth Corps, Army of the Ten- Dane and Columbia, and was mustered nessee, and made a fine record in that into the service of the United States army from the battle of Shiloh until Sept. 27, 1862, with Charles R. Gill as the end of the war, losing 81 men killed Colonel, Gerrit T. Thorn as Lieutenant-Colonel, and William A. Greene as Major. It was sent at once to Helena, Ark., and took part in the expedition against Arkansas Post, being part of Hovey's Division. It took part in several of the expeditions around Vicksburg, and marched with Hovey's Division to Port Gibson and the siege of Vicksburg. At Champion Hills it capplease give an account of the service of tured a battery of brass guns, the colors Brig.-Gen. Tillson? I think he was of the 35th Ala., and about 300 prisonmy own saddle horse to Big Bethel to Captain of a Maine Battery at the be- ers. After the fall of Vicksburg it was sent with other portions of the Thirteenth Corps to the Department of the Gulf, and served there during the Red which had a saddle; and these horses and appointed from that State to West River expedition. In the beginning of Point, where he remained from 1849 to 1865 it took part in the movement At the beginning of the war he against the defenses of Mobile, and helped to capture Spanish Fort. Col. Gill resigned in 1863, and was succeeded by Col. W. A. Greene, who resigned Washington, and assumed command regiment was mustered out, July 17,

One Nation With One Flag.

Editor National Tribune: I read with the United States.

In my County, Cullman, and also in adjoining Counties we see the emblem of the "Lost Cause" exhibited at almost every public meeting or celebration, especially if it be of a political nature-

even municipal elections. When the Confederate flag is hoisted it is met by hundreds of cheers, which are very humiliating to the boys in blue who fought in the great struggles of the one flag-Old Glory. This renews afresh the great strife of the civil war, and it implants the idea of sectionalism in the minds of the boys of to-day who are to be the citizens of to-morrow.

The future progress of our Governwhich the citizens of the present decade set before their boys. If we keep up the idea of the Confederacy, we cannot expect them to work for one great Naion—the land of the brave and the home of the free. As the Confederate idea of Government was defeated and the Union of the States preserved, "Old Glory" should represent us on all occasions. Congress at its next session should pass a law forbidding the display in the United States of any other flag except the flag of the United States of those Nations that are at peace

with the United States.-William Guthery, Trimble, Ala. The 3d Del.

Editor National Tribune: Please publish a short history of the 3d Del.—Edwin French, Co. F, 3d Del., R. F. D. 26,

Francisco, Ind.

THE SECOND BULL RUN. Daring Man Prevented Rebel Advance

The above headlines appeared in a Denver paper during the late Encamp-

ment of the G.A.R., and was followed by a long-drawn-out account in support). Harter, of Tecumseh, Okla., who is here extracted.

One of the very first men to enlist in the Union army after the first call for troops, the man who warned Maj.-Gen. Pope of the Confederates' advance upon Washington and was directly intrumental in keeping them out of the National Capital, and was personally asked by Abraham Lincoln to become a member of the Government Secret Service—this is the proud record of T. O. Harter, of Tecumseh, Okla, who is one of Denver's honored visitors this

Harter had been in the service but a short time when he was called before Gen Franz Sigel and asked if he thought he could enter the Confederate lines and return with news of their plans Discarding his uniform for citizen's clothes and taking an unbranded horse, Harter entered Richmond and was captured, and after being in irons for 48 hours was taken before Maj.-Gen. Winder, of the Southern army.

He was closely questioned about railroad matters, but by his minute de-scription of all the details of railroad work he won the confidence of Superintendent Whitcomb, and at the latter's solicitation he was given a pass to Charlottesville, where he was to take an engine on the Virginia Central. Before reaching Charlottesville he came across the entire Confederate army encamped at Gordonsville.

"There must have been 200,000 men here under Lee and Jackson and only 10 miles from Washington. Determining to take matters into my own hands I went direct to Lee's headquarters and told them that I wanted to be a soldier instead of an engineer.

'While about headquarters I heard the Confederate officers talking about moving upon Washington at once and attacking Gen. Pope, who was at Cul-peper, a short distance away, with only

"I knew that even without arms the rebels could take Pope's men and bind them hand and foot because of their superior numbers, and that they were confident they would soon be in Washington is shown by the fact that only two days' rations had been provided for. Being an engineer they did not pay much attention to me, and I managed to slip away. I reached the Rapidan River, left my clothes on the bank and swam across, and by taking two horses I reached the Federal lines in 55 minutes. I conveyed my information to Gen. Pope, and he was enabled to begin his retreat and to destroy all his cannon and supplies that he could not take with him. He just got away in time, for Gen. Jackson did capture a portion of Gen. Sigel's rear guard. The Confederates got closer to Washington after that, but they never had such an advantage over our troops as they had

This may all be so, but on account of the following circumstances of official record, and of personal knowledge, members of the 2d Md. have always been under the impression that information obtained by them was the immediate cause of the retrograde movement of the Army of Virginia on Aug. 18, On Aug. 17 Gen. Reno sent for Lieut .-

Col. Duryee (2d Md.) and directed him

with four companies, 250 men, to leave

camp on Slaughter Mountain battlem., cross the Rapidan at Racoon Ford, reach the summit of Clark Mountain, a Confederate signal out the enemy's strength and position, the rebel army than your own. So look out. The rebel pickets have been exchanging shots with our troops across the Rapidan this afternoon." Passing the cavalry outpost, who wished us good-night, we plunged into the cool waters of the river waist deep, crossed and then in silence and with caution struck out across-fields for the mountain. In the deep gloom our guide for a short time lost his way, so that we Wis. ?-J. B. Kelsey, Shell Rock, Iowa. did not reach the summit until after The 29th Wis. was recruited mainly daylight, notwithstanding we surprised and captured the signal station with men, flags and books, after a slight skirmish in which two of our men were wounded, and pushing on came in sight when the long-roll informed us the main body were also surprised, and hastened our departure by a different and shorter route and nearer ford than that taken earlier in the morning. Lieut.-Gen. "Dick" Ewell, while a prisoner under my charge, acknowledged this surprise, and stated a brigade was sent after us, and had we returned by route taken going he would have position and estimated their strength route taken going he would have bagged us all.

Col. Duryee reported to Gen. Reno between 7 and 8 a. m. of the 18th, having sent a courier with information of our return route. See Gen. Reno's report, the last he ever made, Official Records, Vol. XII, page 2: "They (2d Md.) captured signal flag and memorandum book, from which it appears Jackson's army is back of Clark Mountain. The cavalry has not yet returned."

Vol. XII, Pt. II, pages 28 and 29 O. R., extract from Gen. Pope's Re-"By the morning of the 18th I became satisfied that nearly the whole force of the enemy from Richmond was assembled on my front. • • • I de-termined to withdraw • • • with all

Jackson, Chief Engineer, Vol. XII. Pt. II, page 648, Official Record, records the boldness of the 2d Md. expeupon impending designs, forming plans and commenced operations. An extract says: "On the morning of the 18th a body of the enemy drove in our pickets from Clark Mountain and found out the position of our troops."

While there is no desire to discredi the story of Serg't T. O. Harter, 1st Ind. Cav., the fond belief of our men that risk accomplished something credible should not be destroyed. When Col. Duryee reported the post tion and gave his estimates of the enemy's strength, satisfying Gen. Pope,

the cavalry had not returned, nor had Serg't Harter swam the Rapidan.-Ben F. Taylor, Colonel, 2d Md., Station D,

Editor National Tribune: Kindly give

brief history of my regiment.-C. H Kannarr, Co. I, 35th Ind. The 35th Ind. was organized at Camp Morton and Indianapolis from Oct. 8 1861, to March 28, 1862, to serve three

years. The first Colonel was John C. 1862, and succeeded by Col. Bernard F Mullen, who resigned May 29, 1864, and was succeeded by Col. August G. Tas sin, who was mustered out with the regiment Sept. 31, 1865. The regiment belonged to Stanley's Division of the Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and lost during its service 87 killed in battle and 164 died of disease, accidents, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

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